FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 212 *30 October 1980*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Mexican, Central American, Caribbean Communist Parties Meet A 1
Protocol Signed To Create Inter-American Human Rights Institute A 1

ARGENTINA

LA PRENSA Comments on Relations With Washington [22 Oct] B 1
President Videla Calls for National Unity B 2
Commander Denies Charges of Psychological Warfare B 3
First Radical Congress Opens In Buenos Aires [LA RAZON 25 Oct] B 3
Briefs: Peruvian Ambassador B 3

BRAZIL

Justice Minister Fires Mato Grosso do Sul Governor D 1
Newspaper Examines New Subsidiary of Nuclebras D 1
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 25 Oct]
Council Approves Use of Vegetable Oils as Fuel Source D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 22 Oct]
Briefs: Copper Project With Chile; Export Increase; Intelligence Official D 2

CHILE

Envoy in Buenos Aires Discusses Ties With Argentina E 1
'Observers,' Correspondents Comment on Argentine Army Maneuvers E 1

COLOMBIA

Army Continues Operations Against FARC, Insurgents F 1
Guerrillas Captured in Medellin F 1
Hideout Discovered F 1
Four Killed as FARC, ELN Groups Clash in Arauca F 1

ECUADOR

Bomb Explosion in Quito Bank Kills Two, Injures Several G 1
Government Minister's Statement G 1
New Trade Routes Sought To Bypass Panama Canal G 2
Foreign Minister Reports Results of Amazon Region Meeting G 2
Settlement Reached With Indians; Settlers Leaving G 2
Briefs: New Oil Well G 2

PARAGUAY

Groups Respond to Interior Minister's Statements H 1
Radical Liberal Party [ABC COLOR 26 Oct] H 1
Human Rights Commission [HOY 27 Oct] H 1

PANAMA

Royo Regrets No Mention of Latin America in U.S. Debate N 1
Royo Message Urges Urgent OAS Action on El Salvador N 1
380 Salvadoran Refugees To Arrive From Honduras N 1
Leader States FRAMPO Undergoing Reorganization N 1

LA PRENSA Reports 1979 Commercial Accord With USSR [28 Oct] N 2
Briefs: New Nicaraguan Ambassador N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Salvadoran, Honduran Ministers Meet With Peruvian President P 1

COSTA RICA

President Carazo Denies Rumors of Possible Coup P 1
Cooperation Agreements With USSR, CSSR Ratified P 1
Security Minister on Technological Institute Incident P 2

EL SALVADOR

Junta Members Receive Dominican Politicians P 2
FDR Rejects Episcopal Conference Mediation Offer P 2
DRU-PM Broadcasts Communique on Unity P 2
National University Rector Succumbs to Wounds P 4
Junta Condemns Murder P 4
Newspapers, Radio Stations Report Violence 28, 29 Oct P 4
Press Reports P 4
Radio Reports P 5
Teachers Group Confirms Early Conclusion of School Year P 5

GUATEMALA

Government Rejects UN Authority Over Belize's Future P 6
Government Planning To Build Oil Refinery P 6
Minister Denies Delay in Processing Safe-Conducts P 7
Police Mobilization Seen As Preventive Measure P 7

HONDURAS

TIEMPO Reportedly Calls Treaty 'Act Forced by U.S.' P 7

NICARAGUA

Nicaragua, Panama Seen as Targets of Republican Party P 7
Goals of 1980 Reactivation Plan '97 Percent Fulfilled' P 8
Cordova Rivas Comments on PCD Role in Revolution P 8
Managua Radio Reports Black Hand Activities in Leon P 9

CUBA

Fidel Castro Reports on Mediation Efforts in Iraq-Iran War Q 1
Malmierca Visit to Iraq [cross-reference] Q 1
Ambassador in Jamaica Replies to JLP Charges [Kingston DAILY GLEANER 27 Oct] Q 1
U.S. Charged With Intervention in Jamaica Before Elections Q 2
CSSR To Step Up Cooperation in Geology Q 3
National Sugar Workers Congress Opens in Havana Q 3
Officials Mark 21st Anniversary of Cienfuegos' Disappearance Q 4
Del Valle Chairs Closing Session of Camaguey MINSAP Meeting Q 4
Briefs: Ambsssador to Trinidad-Tobago Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Settlement With Cuba on Warship Sinking Seen Near [TRIBUNE 24 Oct] S 1
Briefs: Death of Cabinet Secretary S 1

DOMINICA

Former Premier John Arrested, Charged With Fraud S 1
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 21 Oct]

JAMAICA

Official Says Cuban Doctors Received Threats S 2
[Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 23 Oct]
Police Seize Arms Shipment; JLP Leader Involved [Havana] S 2
JWP Leader Charges Police Tried To Kill Him [Havana] S 2
Police Confirm Arrest of Workers Party Members S 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

GUYANA

Burnham Sets General Elections for 15 Dec V 1
[Kingston DAILY GLEANER 27 Oct]
French Geologists Report Possible Uranium Deposits V 1
[GUYANA CHRONICLE 6 Oct]

SURINAME

Government Announces New Communications Policy V 1
[Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE 23 Oct]

MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES MEET

PA292106 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0629 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Oct (EFE)--The communist parties of Mexico, Central America and Panama today warned against the "danger" that could be posed by the triumph of Republican Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential elections.

The Mexican Communist Party reported that "somewhere in Central America" the communist parties of Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean held a conference to examine the regional situation.

A communique affirms that "Central American reactionaries" could attack "Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people" in order to bring war to the region and to keep in power the present "unjust" political order.

The communist congress pointed out that the duty of all Marxists "today consists of doing everything to favor the triumph of the revolution in El Salvador."

On the Caribbean region situation, the communists pointed out that "the revolutions of Granada and Nicaragua" are the "most important and influential events in the history of the continent" since the Cuban revolution.

In Jamaica, it was said, the Michael Manley government "struggles to defeat the direct attacks of reactionaries," while the people of Puerto Rico and Belize "struggle to achieve independence."

The communists expressed their recognition of the Catholic clergy's commitment to act in concert with the people and reaffirmed their will to increase joint action for democracy with Christian movements.

PROTOCOL SIGNED TO CREATE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE

PA290143 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The constituent agreement on the establishment of the Inter-American Human Rights Institute was signed this morning in the presence of President Rodrigo Carazo. The institute was described as an international, autonomous entity with academic characteristics, as stated in its statute, which will have full legal standing.

The protocol was signed by Maximo Cisneros, vice president of the Inter-American Human Rights Court; Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican foreign minister; and Elizabeth Odio, Costa Rican justice minister.

The Inter-American Human Rights Institute will be dedicated to teaching, investigating and promoting human rights from a multidisciplinary point of view, with particular emphasis on the problems of America. It is an academic center in the field of human rights and complements the Inter-American Human Rights Court and the University for Peace.

With the ratification of this agreement, Costa Rica becomes the human rights capital of the world, commented Maximo Cisneros.

LA PRENSA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH WASHINGTON

PY250110 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 14

["The Dialogue With Washington" by J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] When a country like Argentina maintains a difficult dialogue, or at least a complicated one, with a big power like the United States, it is not surprising that the appointment of a new ambassador and his quick assumption of duties elicit all kinds of speculations and expectations. The interest grows even more when the country in question prepares itself to initiate a new, or a slightly new, political stage in the course of a long military process and also when a temporary charge d'affaires of the stature of Mr Klaus Ruser is, or was up to now, head of the U.S. Embassy.

As if that were not enough, Ambassador Harry Schlaudeman arrived in Buenos Aires at a time when no one knows who will be his commander in chief--that is, the next president of the United States. Many people here, and not only the man on the street, believe that if Mr Reagan wins the U.S. November elections, the current controversies between Buenos Aires and Washington will become considerably smoother. Probably this notion is basically wrong since Mr Schlaudeman himself seems to have wished to rule it out or "moderate" it on his arrival in Argentina the day before yesterday.

We dare say that San Martin Palace, the military junta, the presidency and also the president-designate have all carefully noted the statement made by the new ambassador at Ezeiza Airport which fits perfectly with the content of the letter Carter recently sent to General Viola. On the one hand, Mr Schlaudeman hinted that he wants to cooperate for the prompt reestablishment of smoother relations between the two countries. On the other hand, he "recalled" that the most interesting political experience of his career in Latin America--six diplomatic posts in the same number of countries of the continent--was, in fact, the reestablishment of democracy in Peru where he served as U.S. ambassador until recently. Perhaps to highlight the special recognition Washington now reserves for Latin American leaders who strive for a "transition" similar to the Peruvian one, Mr Schlaudeman expressly named General Morales Bermudez, together with the current president, Belaunde Terry, a liberal as far removed from the left as from military populism. The ambassador is evidently much impressed by the Peruvian "model."

The least one can say about Mr Schlaudeman is that his appointment as U.S. ambassador to Argentina just a few weeks ago surprised many local political circles. By the middle of this year when former Ambassador Castro decided to return to the United States to help his friend Carter in the electoral campaign, everyone here assumed that the White House would wait for the results of the Carter-Reagan contest to choose its man in Buenos Aires. Even Mr Castro himself seemed to share that belief at the time of his departure. That impression deepened when Washington sent Mr Klaus Ruser to Buenos Aires to temporarily replace Castro. Ruser is a member of the select group of "brains" created by Kissinger at the State Department. In that group, which is permanently in contact with Mr Brzezinski's National Security Council and, therefore, has not only diplomatic but also strategic views of world problems, Ruser is a first-rate specialist on political and economic matters of the southern Atlantic. He has a thorough knowledge of Argentina since he had already come to Buenos Aires with the missions of General Goodpaster and Ambassador Gerard Smith before assuming responsibility for the embassy.

Many observers ask themselves--since the U.S. Embassy was in the hands of such an expert who, just as Kissinger and Brzezinski, was reportedly not born an American--why does the White House appoint a new ambassador before knowing who will be the ambassador's president? And why was Schlaudeman in such a hurry to travel to Buenos Aires before taking all his planned vacations? Has something changed in past weeks?

For the time being, these questions only serve to feed certain fantasies of the diplomatic and political world. But according to our sources, any conclusion drawn on this can lead to error. This also applies to the idea that Reagan's triumph would totally change the U.S. point of view regarding its relations with Argentina.

Our sources told us that the three major problems hindering our relations with Washington--human rights, grain sales to the Soviet Union and the Argentine policy in Latin America--should be considered in the light of the following data:

A. Schlaudeman, like Ruser, maintains excellent relations with Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Bowdler who, in turn, continues to be the man trusted by the Security Council and by Secretary of State Muskie. It is unlikely that the decision-making group of the Security Council would be dissolved or lose influence in the State Department after an eventual Reagan victory.

B. The general principle of the human rights policy will continue in force, even under Reagan's administration. The implementation of that policy toward Argentina can be made through several methods, perhaps giving it a lower pitch as political relaxation progresses. This will happen under both Reagan and Carter, regardless of the method used for its implementation. The essential rigor of this policy will not decrease, at least as long as the White House can use it against the Soviet Union while international "detente" is at a standstill.

C. In any case, Ambassador Schlaudeman will try "to clarify" as soon as possible to Washington the Argentine foreign policy and its ideological and military strategy regarding the Southern Cone. Then, he may try to initiate a period of "harmonization" between the two countries on these topics.

D. At the same time, the United States is seeking "to clarify" the complicated affair of the grain sales to the Soviet Union. Although reluctantly, the United States would agree in principle to regard this sale as a "special sale" [venta coyuntural]. It does not, however, hide its concern over the possibility that Argentina might disrupt the strategic grain reserve of the West. This means that the United States will probably want to have "reassurance" from Argentina that its sales to Western and Third World nations will not be rerouted to the Soviet Union. This topic was included in recent talks held by Mr Martinez de Hoz in the United States.

E. Washington will continue to uphold the principle that it is essential to deter at any cost an armed clash between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel. La Paz Msgr Jorge Manrique shares his opinion on this issue of inter-American relations. He recently stated that a war between the two countries would be the "spark" that could unleash clashes among other states of the continent which, according to the United States, would break the delicate system of checks and balances advocated by Washington for the region.

PRESIDENT VIDELA CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY291915 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1103 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Mendoza, 29 Oct (NA)--President Jorge Videla made here a call for national unity. He said in his message: "In this chess game (the mediation), the pope has moved a pawn." He also said that "the wisdom and prudence of the pope makes us think that we will reach a fair solution for the two parties" in the border dispute with Chile.

Videla, who delivered his message last night from a local movie theater in the presence of prominent local figures, honored those who "achieved peace in Argentina" through their "effort, struggle and blood and who did not have a commission to defend their human rights nor need a prize to deserve our respect."

He also said that the military government process "is adapting itself to the circumstances" without setting aside its objectives. Videla asserted that "there will be functional changes" but he did not specify what they will be.

Videla asserted that the dialogue called for by the government will enter an "instrumental stage" and mentioned the drafting of the political party statutes and the electoral law but he did not give the time for their implementation.

He said that the present government cannot "conceive of a democracy" without the existence of political parties but he made it clear that political groups should be something more than enterprises "merely devoted to collecting votes."

President Videla alluded to the number of "prisoners, killings and disappearances" left by the "war against subversion" and asserted: "Our sorrow over this result is great" but "this cannot diminish the pride all of us feel over the victory achieved."

In another portion of his message, President Videla said: "During the stage of government which ends in March 1981, I am in charge of the ordering phase. It was a priority to achieve order to replace the chaos which we had inherited, to fight violence, to put the economy in order and to achieve social peace." He further indicated that "the process has to go beyond this purely ordering phase and pass on to a stage of creativity. If this stage which I mentioned was one of ordering, the one which follows me should--without using rigid limits--focus its main effort on deepening those ideas of providing the process with a political content."

COMMANDER DENIES CHARGES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

PY291714 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Argentine Navy Commander Armando Lambruschini has said that the Argentine Navy is carrying out its training program as it does every year. Admiral Lambrushcini made this statement in reference to Chilean newspaper reports charging that Argentina is resorting to psychological warfare to exert pressure on Chile over the Beagle dispute.

FIRST RADICAL CONGRESS OPENS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY281648 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p 7

[Excerpt] Ricardo Balbin opened the first radical congress of greater Buenos Aires. It is being held at Avellaneda and organized by the Ricardo Rojas Study Center. On this occasion, he said: "The importance of this congress lies not only in the things it will have to resolve but also in the difficult circumstances under which it will have to do so. Radicalism is not, however, taking an aggressive or threatening stand. It is taking a much higher stand, that of guiding the course of the nation."

Among those present at the opening were the national leaders Antonio Troccoli; Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Buenos Aires Radical Committee; Cesar Garcia Puente; Enrique Vanoli and Juan Trilla, chairman of the Federal Capital Committee.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR--Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM)--The new Peruvian ambassador to Argentina, Guillermo Hoyos Osores, today presented his credentials to President Jorge Rafael Videla at a ceremony in government house. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1525 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

JUSTICE MINISTER FIRES MATO GROSSO DO SUL GOVERNOR

PY291649 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The governor of Mato Grosso do Sul State has been fired by the justice minister. Federal Senator Pedro Pedrossian has replaced former Governor Marcelo Miranda as interim governor. For the past few days, the discharged governor has been having trouble with the Social Democratic Party bloc in the state legislative assembly.

NEWSPAPER EXAMINES NEW SUBSIDIARY OF NUCLEBRAS

PY282321 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The New Subsidiary of Nuclebras"]

[Text] The president of the republic has signed decree-laws authorizing Nuclebras to constitute, in 90 days, a new subsidiary which will be called Nucon (Nuclebras Branch for Building Nuclear Plant Inc.) [Nuclebras Constructora de Centrais Nucleares S.A.].

Nucon will be charged with designing and building the next Brazilian nuclear plants. In their preambles, the above decrees state that the new enterprise will implement the transfer of technology agreed upon in the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, which is now in the stage of building and operating nuclear plants.

The new subsidiary has certainly an important role to perform within the Brazilian nuclear program, a role that is justified because it would be difficult to have a constructive dialogue with and to implement the transfer of technology from our international partners whenever different Brazilian companies (Furnas, CESP, Copel, CHSF, Eletronorte, etc), depending on the location of the plants, become involved in their construction.

In that regard, the centralization in the hands of a single federal enterprise specialized in plant construction undoubtedly has positive aspects. For instance, the problems existing in Furnas, which is squeezed between the CNEN and Nuclebras, are well known. Major errors in planning and construction of nuclear plants will be difficult to avoid with the division of decisionmaking and authority, a division that will be worsened considering that the next nuclear plants will be built in states which already have their own electricity companies such as the CESP in Sao Paulo and the CEMIG in Minas Gerais. There would then be a proliferation of technicians, a waste of efforts and resources and unsatisfactory results as a consequence.

By authorizing Nuclebras to create a new subsidiary, the federal government, however, takes on a greater responsibility for the execution of the nuclear program. Unfortunately, Nuclebras has not demonstrated up to now the capacity to develop a nuclear program fitting to the country's real interests although it has demonstrated a capacity for political maneuvering to overpower other enterprises in the field. It can thus be seen that unless there is a reshuffling at the higher echelons of Nuclebras--from which the main experts have already departed--we are bound to incur even greater errors than those made so far. The responsibility that the nation's president has now granted to Nuclebras takes on new dimensions because it will henceforth be charged with the sole responsibility for the Brazilian nuclear program.

A question can be asked at this point: What about the structure so far set up at Furnas and even at the CESP that was getting ready to construct the next nuclear plants in Sao Paulo? If Nuclebras wants to act correctly, it should gather all the technicians, from these companies, universities and private sector alike, in a joint effort to come up with the best plan at the lowest cost for the construction of nuclear plants, as well as for the transfer of technology. If Nuclebras does not act this way, the main objective of the government will be thwarted and the country will end up having just another subsidiary at a time when the prevailing idea is to reduce the cost of running the state machinery.

Another important point to mention is that the creation of Nucon does not resolve the basic problem of Brazil's nuclear program, that is: Where do the funds for its implementation come from? By granting greater autonomy to Nuclebras, practically separating it from Eletrobras, we are not going to find the $30 billion required by the nuclear program without affecting other priority energy programs.

COUNCIL APPROVES USE OF VEGETABLE OILS AS FUEL SOURCE

PY240102 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Oct 80 p 22

[Excerpts] At the proposal of the Agriculture Ministry, the National Energy Council [CNE] yesterday approved a plan for the production of vegetable oils for use as fuel. This plan will permit the replacement of 6.2 percent of diesel oil next year and 16.2 percent by 1985. An interministerial group will be created to prepare the financial scheme for the plan within 30 days. The plan will be aimed at increasing over the short term the supply of oil extracted from soybeans, peanuts, sunflower seed and rape seed. At the same time, 50,000 hectares of African oil palm [dende] will be planted so that oil can be obtained from it beginning in 1986.

The CNE also approved a plan for the utilization of forest biomass for the replacement of fuel oil, by 5 percent in the first stage beginning in 1981, through the utilization of material cleared from forests to expand arable land as well as through the utilization of managed forests. With the planting of forests to serve as a source of energy, at the rate of 300,000 hectares per year, the percentage of fuel oil replacement should be raised to 30 percent by 1985.

The vegetable oil production for energy plan, according to the proposal presented by the Agriculture Ministry, will be aimed at setting up "a strategic stockpile of vegetable oils" by creating annual surpluses of those oils without detriment to the internal supply of edible oils. The proposal also notes that, depending on the international-domestic price ratio, the soybean oil surplus could be exported rather than used as fuel in diesel engines, considering that at its current price a ton of soybean oil brings $600, which is the price of 2 tons of diesel oil.

BRIEFS

COPPER PROJECT WITH CHILE--Rio de Janeiro, 5 Oct (AFP)--Reliable Brazilian diplomatic sources disclosed that a consortium of Brazilian enterprises together with the Chilean enterprises, National Mining Association (SONAMI) and the Chilean Copper Corporation (CODELCO) will extract 60,000 tons of copper per year from Chilean territory. The Brazilian consortium is made up of the enterprises Brasilinvest, Tenenge and Andrade Gutierrez. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 5 Oct 80 PY]

EXPORT INCREASE--Rio de Janeiro, 3 Oct (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reported that Brazilian exports during the first 8 months of this year increased by 23 percent in volume and 31 percent in value. During the same period, Brazil exported 63,426,329 tons of raw materials worth $5,326,346,000 as compared to 51,655,024 tons worth $4,141,177,000 during the same period in 1979. Export of industrialized products amounted to 8,195,385 tons worth $7,271,898,000 as compared to 6,262,438 tons worth $5,470,398,000 during the same period during 1979. The main raw material exported was coffee beans which amounted to $1,712 million, followed by $1,010 million worth of iron ore. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1133 GMT 3 Oct 80 PY]

INTELLIGENCE OFFICIAL--President Figueiredo yesterday signed a decree transferring Brig Gen Waldyr Alves Costa, chief of the Rio de Janeiro branch of the National Intelligence Service, to the reserves. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Oct p 5 PY]

ENVOY IN BUENOS AIRES DISCUSSES TIES WITH ARGENTINA

PY291921 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Chilean ambassador to Argentina has reiterated his confidence that a peaceful solution will be achieved in the southern maritime dispute. After staying for more than a week in Santiago for reasons of health, Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes will return to Buenos Aires tomorrow. Jarpa Reyes regards the incident that took place during the visit of Argentina geopolitician Francisco Manrique to be fully solved. Ambassador Jarpa Reyes contended that Argentine-Chilean relations are at a much better level than claimed by the newspapers. He said the number of Argentine tourists will double this year, that is, nearly 400,000 Argentine tourists will visit Chile.

'OBSERVERS,' CORRESPONDENTS COMMENT ON ARGENTINE ARMY MANEUVERS

PY282055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Oct (AFP)--"Argentina is resorting to psycological warfare against Chile," expert observers stated to Santiago newspapers, at a time when the Argentine Armed Forces are carrying out large-scale maneuvers at various places of their territory, especially close to the border with Chile. The progovernment LA NACION, EL MERCURIO and LA TERCERA today publish the same statement made by a personality whom they do not identify and whom they term as an expert observer in international affairs. The special correspondents of the three morning newspapers who obtained these statements are currently accompanying President Augusto Pinochet and high-ranking civilian and military authorities on an inspection and work trip in the northern part of the country. At the same time, Federico Willoughby, Pinochet's former press secretary who is very close to him, clearly states today in his column in LA TERCERA that even though the Chilean military and citizens are prepared for and disposed toward peace, "if we are led along an irrational path, we are ready to act with ferocity and devotion."

It is the opinion of the foreign correspondents here that these statements are an eloquent sign of the deterioration that is undermining the relations between the two countries in view of the serious turn that the disagreement regarding the Beagle Channel, which is under papal mediation, has taken. The three morning newspapers agree that the observer who they consulted asks: What is the Argentine intention with the military exercises that are currently being held? But it must not be forgotten that these situations generally turn against those who promote them. Do the Argentines intend to return to the situation that was experienced at the end of 1978, or to try to put pressure on the papal mediator who is trying to seek a solution? If so, why did they accept mediation which was asked for by the two governments, they add. Moreover, there are also indications that there is a regrettable precedent (Argentine) of not acknowledging a decision made by arbitration, something that was binding on the two parties.

Willoughby, in his column, accuses Argentine sectors of stimulating a campaign of press leaks regarding the matter of the mediation and he also recalls that the espionage and the military maneuvers have reached a point similar to the one that prompted the intervention of the Vatican. In a way similar to that which has made the musical comedy "Evita" famous, we truly believe that the Chilean military regime can say "don't cry for me, Argentina." There is a legally solid case for the rights of our country. The territories (the islands south of the Beagle Channel that are the apple of discord) have been and historically are in our possession. And the country has made no type of demonstration of concern or enmity toward the sister country, the government ideologist writes.

Willoughby expresses that the silence and calm of our country (Chile) must not be mistakenly interpreted as timidity. Finally, LA TERCERA states that Pinochet, who will today inspect army and air force units in the Iquique region and who will also attend air force live-firing exercises, has made no comment on the large-scale maneuvers that are being carried out in Argentina.

ARMY CONTINUES OPERATIONS AGAINST FARC, INSURGENTS

PA281743 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0522 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Oct (EFE)--Guerrilla leader Antonio Camacho, also known as "El Teniente," considered to be chief of the shock troops of one of the most active groups in the country, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), has been arrested. A Defense Ministry spokesman told EFE that a FARC shock troop commando unit fought troops of the Magdalena Battalion in El Pato, about 640 km from here. Several communist insurgents were arrested. In turn, in Cano Grande, in the northeasternmost part of Colombia, the army foiled an attempt to ambush an engineers corps patrol and captured weapons, ammunition and medicine. Guerrilla Helena Sepulveda, companion of "Captain Robledo," one of the most wanted insurgents in the nation, was arrested. In Piedecuesta, about 328 km from here, alleged guerrillas attacked a police post killing gendarme Flaminio Triana. In Bogota, two military trials against FARC and 19 April movement members were stopped.

Guerrillas Captured in Medellin

PA291418 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia--Two alleged members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), were captured by the authorities in Caucasia Municipality, Antioquia Department. According to the official report, powerful automatic weapons, military uniforms and a number of objects used in subversive activities were found in their possession. Those captured have been turned over to the 4th Brigade, in Medellin, where they are being intensively interrogated.

Hideout Discovered

PA290256 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Popayan--The army today discovered a hideout of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and, after killing one guerrilla, seized a considerable amount of armaments. The operation took place in the La Diana sector of El Carmelo in [word indistinct], Cauca Department. During the clash, soldier Bernardo Benavides Duque was wounded and he was quickly taken to Cali for treatment. Among the weapons seized are machineguns, carbines, rifles, revolvers, a large amount of ammunition and radio communications equipment.

FOUR KILLED AS FARC, ELN GROUPS CLASH IN ARAUCA

PA290324 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Three of the four guerrillas who were killed today in Arauca in clashes between two groups of different persuasions have been identified by the army. In the clash, which lasted for more than 1 hour, the following guerrillas were killed: Alejandro Mateus of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], and Misael Nieto and Jose Angarita of the Army of National Liberation [ELN]. A third ELN guerrilla who was killed has not yet been identified. The clash took place in Arauca when a FARC patrol discovered a commando group of the ELN. The two groups engaged in an intense shootout after the FARC patrol accused the ELN group of violating territory under FARC control. Military sources in Bogota said that the ELN commando group belonged to the Domingo Lain front, and was commanded by Manuel Perez Martinez who is known as Poliarco. The ELN usually operates in the southern part of Cesar Department, but splits within the group caused 15 men to create a new commando group which they named Domingo Lain. This group decided to base their operations in the plains, mainly in the intendancy of Arauca. When the members of the FARC discovered the ELN group they felt threatened and, claiming that this was their territory clashed with the invaders.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN QUITO BANK KILLS TWO, INJURES SEVERAL

PA290408 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Widespread panic, two persons dead and several injured were the results today of the explosion of a bomb placed on the eighth floor of the main office of the Banco La Filantropica in this city. The explosion took place at 1315, when the building located in front of La Alameda park was full of employees and customers. The occupants of the building, known as La Licuadora, and the people in the surrounding area panicked because of the force of the blast, which destroyed offices on four floors of the building. The force of the blast shattered 20 windows, spraying glass on frightened passersby on Guayaquil and (Briceno) Streets.

Let us hear what Major Fonseca, the first officer to reach the scene, told Radio Quito:

[Begin recording] [Question] Would you call this incident a new resurgence of terrorism in this country? Is there any evidence of this?

[Answer] As a policeman, I must say that crime is constantly on the rise. [Words indistinct] we cannot speak of a coincidence here. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Have you had any special instructions from the president or the government minister?

[Answer] As soon as I informed them of the incident, approximately 15 minutes later, that is at 1330, through the police communication channels I had on one line the deputy government minister and on the other the [words indistinct]. I believe he was calling from the office of the president because he said he wanted an immediate report for the president of the republic. Noticeably concerned, the vice president asked for updated reports over the police communications channels. [end recording]

Government Minister's Statement

PA291931 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpts] We are in the office of Government and Politics Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum, who will refer to the deplorable incidents that occurred yesterday in the Banco La Filantropica building. Here is Government Minister Dr Carlos Feraud Blum:

[Begin recording] From the investigations conducted so far, we have dismissed the possibility that this might be a terrorist attack, that is, one carried out by some organized group interested in beginning this type of action in the country. We have also dismissed the possibility that this incident might have any political connotations. It would seem that this is a typical vendetta. This is what the criminal investigation service is investigating.

I would like to stress that both the national police and, in particular, the criminal investigation service have been concerned over this incident right from the beginning and that they are working with all available resources to solve this case, which we deplore.

I think it would be premature to connect this incident with others that have been taking place in this country in the past few days. Apparently, this was an isolated incident of personal vengeance. [end recording]

NEW TRADE ROUTES SOUGHT TO BYPASS PANAMA CANAL

PA291304 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera today stressed the need to seek new routes to the East Coast of the United States and to Europe, to overcome the problems caused by the congested Panama Canal. To do this, the foreign minister said Ecuador is in favor of a geopolitical rapprochement with Brazil and is trying to find an outlet to the Atlantic via the Amazon River [words indistinct]. Barrera thus justified Ecuador's participation in the Amazon Treaty, which was recently agreed on at a meeting in Belem, Brazil.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS RESULTS OF AMAZON REGION MEETING

PA291511 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde has said that the recent Amazon nations' meeting in Belem, Brazil was worthwhile both for the Amazon nations as a whole and for Ecuador in particular. On his return to Quito, Barrera held a news conference at which he said it was decided during the meeting that the permanent headquarters of the infrastructure committee on transportation, navigation and telecommunications would be in Ecuador.

He recalled that in keeping with an Amazon cooperation treaty, which went into effect 3 months ago, the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela signed the Belem Declaration to expediate Amazon cooperation. The treaty and the declaration set forth long-range policies, he said. He remarked that steps must be taken to conserve the Amazon Basin's resources and to see they are appropriately used for the benefit of area nations. Asked if he agrees with the internationalization of the Amazon region, the foreign minister said:
Yes, it makes sense; the Amazon nations have decided that they have a right and duty, toward the Amazon basin and a duty to the world, Latin America and to our own countries, now and in the future.

SETTLEMENT REACHED WITH INDIANS: SETTLERS LEAVING

PA251640 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum met the day before yesterday with Pastaza Governor Milton Pachecho Barba, the main leaders of the National Federation of Indian Communities headquartered in that province and the leaders of San Jacinto de Pindo, a community near Puyo that belongs to a Quichua group.

The meeting was called to find a solution to the problem that arose in the community when a group of settlers was evicted for not making their rental payments on lands owned by the commune. The incidents also resulted in the closing of a stretch of approximately 17 km of the road to Palora. After approximately 2 hours of talks, it was agreed that the Indians will allow the settlers to remove their belongings from the area, giving them every opportunity to do so. They also agreed to reopen the road they had blocked so that that area of eastern Ecuador can return to normal.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL WELL--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, has drilled another productive oil well in the area called (Tetete), in the country's northeast. The well has been called No 3. It has produced approximately 4,000 barrels daily in the initial tests. In the (Tetete) region, this well has been characterized as the one with the greatest potential of all those discovered in the area. This is the fifth oil well drilled by CEPE since August 1979 when the constitutional government of Jaime Roldos Aguilera gained power. [Text] [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 80 PA]

GROUPS RESPOND TO INTERIOR MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

Radical Liberal Party

PY291648 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Oct 80 p 11

[Excerpts] The authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] board, presided over by Domingo Laino, held a press conference yesterday to answer Interior Minister Sabino A. Montanaro's statements during the press conference he gave recently to comment on the municipal elections.

The PLRA leaders released a communique which, among other things, refutes the minister's remarks on the present peace and tranquillity which "Paraguay has seldom experienced in its history as an independent nation." On the contrary, the communique points out the state of siege that has been in force "uninterruptedly for 26 years"; "the expulsion of Colorados of the Popular Colorado Movement in 1959; "the dissolution of congress; the persecution of the opposition, the church and its base organizations; the dismantling of the peasant organizations; the raiding of the Tuna, Jejui and Acaray agrarian communities; the closure of schools and the expulsion of teachers and priests." It also mentions that Mario Arzamendia, Arturo Bernal, Mario Schaerer Prono, Sixto Melgarejo and Juan Jose Farias allegedly have died at police stations, that El Pueblo has been closed, and Melgarejo and Veron have been banished to the interior. The communique then states that the PLRA is the "legitimate expression of the political association formed on 10 July 1887. It is the same historical liberal party. The other puppet boards are government creations resulting from haphazard pseudo-conventions that do not represent the liberal people. These boards were recognized to prevent the party unity resolved by the legitimate convention of the Radical Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. The radical liberal people support the PLRA and proved this by mass abstention from participation in the latest electoral farce."

Human Rights Commission

PY281626 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 21

[Text] "The National Commission for the Defense of Human Rights was founded by representatives of democratic political parties, religious and social associations, and youth and labor movements in Paraguay on 17 June 1967. In view of its very nature and character, the commission needed no official authorization for its constitution and does not need any for its functioning," noted a communique released by the organization in reply to recent statements made by Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro.

The communique, signed by the president of the commission, Mrs Carmen de Lara Castro, adds that "its main justification is its 13 years of existence, which has earned it the recognition of national and foreign institutions of the highest order, such as the Catholic Church, the Christian Church Committee, the United Nations, the OAS, the International Human Rights Commission, the League for the Rights of Man, Peace and Justice, Jurists International, the International Red Cross, Amnesty International and other important European and American organizations."

The communique also states that "the interior minister complains about the silence of this commission on the criminal attack which took the life of General Somoza. In fact, we kept silent because we believed that it was the most charitable way of expressing our feelings on the death of one of the most ruthless violators of human rights on the continent and because we did not know, and we still do not know, if the deed was a simple settlement of accounts among common criminals."

It adds: "On the contrary, this commission--as everybody knows--has assisted people of all political ideologies, including many who belong to the minister's own party--without first asking their party affiliation. Since no one knows God's will--not even the interior minister--this commission offers him its services for the day when he will need them. However, we hope that this will not occur because we believe the progress of our peoples toward democracy--for which we are struggling--will make this offer unnecessary."

ROYO REGRETS NO MENTION OF LATIN AMERICA IN U.S. DEBATE

PA291915 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo said he regretted that neither Reagan nor Carter mentioned Latin America's problems during last night's political debate. Royo said that the debate should have included human rights in America, the problems of Central America and the Panama Canal.

ROYO MESSAGE URGES URGENT OAS ACTION ON EL SALVADOR

PA291916 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The case of El Salvador calls for urgent action of the OAS in order to justify its existence and so that it may become the true guarantor of human rights on the continent, states President Royo in a telegram to OAS Secretary General Dr Alejandro Orfila. The president adds: America cannot tolerate the persecution of religion and culture with a machinegun. Yesterday's attack on Rector Felix Antonio Ulloa, president of the World University Service, is an act of barbarism that challenges our people's degree of civilization. Let us act promptly, President Royo tells Dr Orfila. Count on our help and support because human lives and the very existence of the fundamental rights of man are at stake.

380 SALVADORAN REFUGEES TO ARRIVE FROM HONDURAS

PA291927 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] It was learned in Tegucigalpa that some 380 Salvadoran refugees will arrive in Panama this week. The Panamanian Government has agreed to accept and relocate the Salvadoran peasants who went to Honduras to flee the fighting between leftwing guerrillas and the Salvadoran Army. Along the Honduran border there are about 12,000 Salvadorans living on Honduran charity and the aid of some international and religious groups. The Salvadorans don't have refugee status in Honduras because since the 100-hour war in 1969, Honduras and El Salvador have not had diplomatic relations. The Hondurans are preparing a special assistance program for the Salvadorans, however, because they will become refugees as soon as the peace treaty is signed in Lima, Peru on 30 October. The Salvadorans who are coming to Panama will be brought to Tegucigalpa in groups by the Honduran Air Force and then delivered to Panamanian Government officials.

LEADER STATES FRAMPO UNDERGOING REORGANIZATION

PA290218 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Renato Pereira, secretary general of the Popular Broad Front [FRAMPO], has told this station that the party is being reorganized. Pereira said the country must be led by a political group that does not consist of just one sector but which welcomes participation by other sectors.

[Begin Pereira recording] FRAMPO is making its best effort to review its strategy and to reorganize its cadres so many worthwhile cadres who joined us during the electoral campaign can become acquainted with what the party is, what it wants and what its major democratic objectives are. If we want to forestall the violence that has become institutionalized in two Central American nations, then it is indispensable for the government leaders to take the rest of the political community into consideration and to hold more frequent dialogues between the various democratic factions that do not want the country to fall into violence. Intransigence or threats to cut off people in the government apparatus do not in any way contribute to this intimate desire of many Panamanians who want order to be safeguarded and who want to conduct themselves in a disciplined way. It is necessary to have consistent, disciplined parties and very mature cadres. [end recording]

LA PRENSA REPORTS 1979 COMMERCIAL ACCORD WITH USSR

PA282233 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] For more than 1 year, the Government of the USSR has been entitled to maintain offices and personnel in Panama which correspond in rank to a foreign diplomatic representation, it has been learned in the past few hours.

This situation stems from a "commercial agreement between the Government of Panama and the Government of the USSR," signed by the two countries on 8 October 1979. In clause 11, this agreement establishes that "it will be provisionally implemented on the day it is signed," that is, without waiting for both countries to ratify it.

Since the agreement is based on reciprocity, the Republic of Panama is authorized to maintain offices and personnel with diplomatic immunities and privileges in the Soviet Union.

According to the agreement between the contracting countries, prerogatives inherent to the diplomatic rank are established for the commercial representative and his replacements as well as for the administrative, technical and service personnel and the offices occupied by those personnel, which means that they would enjoy the benefit of extraterritoriality extended to diplomatic representations.

In addition, it is established that the commercial representation will be entitled to dispatch and receive coded correspondence and that it will not be subject to commercial registration regulations.

The agreement, whose existence has not been revealed so far by either the authorities or official sources, will be submitted to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives any moment now for its ratification, since it has been included in the agenda of pending issues of that organization.

The agreement, negotiated in 1979 by teams from the two countries, which held meetings both in Panama City and in Moscow, opens the door for the establishment of broader relations between the two countries.

Officials of the Ministries of Commerce and Indistries and of Foreign Relations represented Panama in the negotiations and handled the various aspects of the discussions.

The agreement is divided into two parts: the agreement itself, which is 11 articles long and deals with the commercial relations, and an "annex" of three articles, entitled "on the legal statute of the USSR commercial representation in the Republic of Panama," where the privileges granted by our country are established.

This paper has learned that the Commerce and Industries Ministry does not know about the existence and contents of the annex, which was not contemplated when the ministry's officials intervened in the corresponding negotiations.

Meanwhile, an entirely reliable source has indicated that although the Panamanian people are not familiar with the terms of this agreement, this document has been approved by the U.S. Embassy in our country.

BRIEFS

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--New Nicaraguan Ambassador to Panama Francisco Quinonez Reyes today presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo. Quinonez Reyes is replacing Marcos Valle Martinez. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80 PA]

SALVADORAN, HONDURAN MINISTERS MEET WITH PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

PA291500 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1032 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Oct (EFE)--The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras met today with Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde in the old, majestic government palace where a peace treaty will be signed tomorrow between the two countries.

After arriving in Lima yesterday, Foreign Ministers Fidel Chavez Mena of El Salvador and Cesar Elvir Sierra of Honduras both attended official ceremonies and activities demonstrating frank cordiality in their public conversations.

Chavez Mena and Sierra agreed in telling newsmen that the signing of the general peace treaty will permit the reconciliation of the two neighboring sister countries which engaged in a bitter 100-hour war in 1969 over differences which they have overcome in 2 years of negotiations.

A special commission will continue negotiating the border aspects on which a total agreement has not been reached in the course of the mediation presided over by Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the Salvadoran foreign minister indicated.

Yesterday afternoon the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras visited the mediator with whom they discussed the final details of the signing ceremony of the general peace treaty, a ceremony which will be transmitted on television to all Central America. The ceremony is scheduled to take place at 1700 (2000 GMT) tomorrow, Thursday.

President Belaunde will speak at the ceremony in which a message by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will be read. The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras and mediator Bustamante y Rivero will also speak at the ceremony.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO DENIES RUMORS OF POSSIBLE COUP

PA300323 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo said that the rumors of a coup d'etat in Costa Rica are absolutely false and unfounded. Referring to the lack of respect shown by some members of the news media, which are taking advantage of the freedom of the press in our country and which speak in general terms and indiscriminately when reporting on the political situation in the area, President Carazo insisted that the report on the possibility of a coup in Costa Rica is absolutely unfounded.

According to NEWSWEEK, a U.S. weekly magazine, despite political violence in Central America, life in Costa Rica has not been altered. However, the magazine adds, due to its moral decay there could be a coup d'etat in the country with the strongest democracy in the region. President Carazo reiterated that these rumors are unfounded and that this is definitely a violation of the freedom of expression.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH USSR, CSSR RATIFIED

PA300348 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] This afternoon the permanent committee for legal affairs ratified two cooperation agreements: one with the Soviet Union for economic cooperation and another with Czechoslovakia for cultural cooperation. According to the deputies on the committee, the agreement with Czechoslovakia will involve the schools and the cinema, and the agreement with the Soviet Union will involve technological assistance.

SECURITY MINISTER ON TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE INCIDENT

PA291248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] We cannot allow a small group of students to take advantage of the autonomous status of an education center to break our laws, Public Security Minister Carlos Arguedas le Franc has stated. The plan to evict the students was prepared last night and the majority of the civil guards used came from San Jose. They were armed with riot sticks and protective equipment and carried tear gas grenades when they entered the Technological Institute of Costa Rica.

The civil guard entered the technological institute on the written orders of a Cartago judge, Arguedas le Franc said. He added: We must admit that the students did not attempt to confront the guards. They merely took refuge in the classrooms. The civil guards then used tear gas, and the students broke a window to escape.

The minister said that whenever a similar situation occurs, the civil guard will obey the orders of the judicial branch without regard for the location where the action must take place. Let this be a warning, Arguedas said, so that there won't be any similar incidents forcing us to take actions such as the one carried out this morning.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS RECEIVE DOMINICAN POLITICIANS

PA290128 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1912 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Two high-ranking politicians of the Dominican Republic visited the members of the revolutionary government junta at the government palace to familizarize themselves with and to assess the results of the structural changes that have been initiated.

The visitors were Ignacio Miranda of the executive political committee of the Revolutionary Social Christian Party, and Alfonso Morelo Martinez, president and founder of that party. The visitors were received by Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete and Jose Napoleon Duarte, members of the revolutionary government junta.

FDR REJECTS EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE MEDIATION OFFER

PA300238 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1737 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] During a news conference held this morning by the leadership of the Revolutionary Democratic front, FDR, headed by FDR President Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, the FDR announced its decision on the mediation offer of the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador. The FDR leaders said that they cannot accept the mediation proposal because mediators must have an acknowledged good moral record and most of the bishops do not have this.

DRU-PM BROADCASTS COMMUNIQUE ON UNITY

PA282216 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1220 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Communique issued by the Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front during 27 October occupation of Radio Cadena Sonora by the People's Liberation Forces--recorded]

[Text] As a superior body of the unified leadership of the people's revolutionary process, the Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU-PM] has recently made important decisions.

The formation and strengthening of a political-military unified revolutionary leadership is a historic gain for our heroic people's revolutionary struggle.

This superior body, in charge of making decisions and of the strategic, tactical, political and military unified leadership, was necessary for the decisive battle for the people's definite liberation. Without it, it would be almost impossible to efficiently and successfully conduct the people's revolution to a definite victory.

For this reason, we have taken measures to make the joint efforts of the political-military unified revolutionary leadership more effective and to make advances in the structure and in the functioning of the leadership important steps for our people's final victory.

Some of the most important agreements follow: An exceptionally important step after the formation of the DRU-PM was giving it the necessary power and means to make strategic decisions in conducting the revolutionary war. This was made possible by implementing democratic centralism so that it could function and reach decisions approved by the majority.

Another significant step was the incorporation of members of the DRU-PM into the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. Now that the DRU-PM is part of the FMLN directorate, their symbol will be Agustin Farabundo Marti, the immortal Salvadoran revolutionary leader, and in the coat of arms next to him there will be two rifles. The FMLN's official slogan is: "United to fight until final victory," plus the phrase: "Revolution or death, we shall win." The FMLN's banner will be red with a white star in the upper left corner and the letters FMLN in white in the middle of the banner.

We also wish to report that VENCEREMOS, a FMLN publication, will soon be in circulation.

The appointment of the propaganda and relations joint commissions, auxiliary bodies to DRU-PM, has also been vital to the consolidation and development of the unification process.

In the military field, the joint high command has also been appointed and is already working on the four main fronts. The fronts were named from a DRU-PM suggestion in the following manner: the Modesto Ramirez central front, in memory of the loyal revolutionary leader, who belonged to the heroic generation of the 1932 insurrection; the Feliciano Ama western front, named after the Indian leader who was murdered by the Martinist dictatorship during the 1932 people's insurrection; the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, named after the heroic and brave Indian leader who led the most important struggle of our people in the last century; and the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, in memory of another popular hero, who led the people in the 1932 insurrection.

The Communist Party of El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] and the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] currently make up the DRU-PM, having assumed one name, one banner, one slogan, one central publication and taking practical and strategic steps for a single plan in our people's political-military struggle. They contribute to the raising of the people's spirit of unity, for which they have so eagerly waited, and they have struggled for the unification of their vanguard. From now on, all the struggle and political and military efforts of our forces will be firmly supported through the FMLN's unity.

We have named our organization after the immortal Agustin Farabundo Marti because we feel that this illustrious and visionary leader represents the nature and ideal of our people's heroic struggle. Agustin Farabundo Marti, a popular hero assassinated in 1932 by the Martinist dictatorship, comes alive again in the powerful and heroic unity of the people's forces, which have struggled for 50 years against the oppression and despotism of military dictatorships, puppets of U.S. imperialism. By taking the names of Farabundo Marti, Feliciano Ama, Francisco Sanchez, Modesto Ramirez and Anastasio Aquino, we want to immortalize, through our people's glorious actions, and to keep alive the victorious continuity of their heroic past in our people's struggle.

At the same time that the genocidal regime supported by U.S. imperialism, collapses in a total and irreversible crisis, our people's unity becomes stronger. They are consolidating their forces for the decisive battles, for the final liberation and establishment of a revolutionary democratic government. The path of unity is irreversible and any obstacles in this complex process will be wiped out by the sheer will, conscience and unity of our heroic people, who will not stop until they obtain the final victory and gain the rights to self-determination, to exercise their independence, their revolutionary and democratic future of progress and welfare for the vast majorities who are being exploited and oppressed.

United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

The Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY RECTOR SUCCUMBS TO WOUNDS

PA300233 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1203 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Felix Antonio Ulloa, rector of the University of El Salvador, was taken yesterday to the Salvadorena Policlinic after being attacked by terrorists. After undergoing surgery, he died this morning at 0130. Ulloa, 50, was elected rector of the University of El Salvador 2 years ago. He was born in the city of Chinameca, San Miguel Department. He graduated as an industrial engineer in 1968. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Junta Condemns Murder

PA300236 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary government junta today issued a communique regretting and condemning the attack on Felix Antonio Ulloa, rector of the University of El Salvador. The junta blamed the attack on extremist groups.

NEWSPAPERS, RADIO STATIONS REPORT VIOLENCE 28, 29 OCT

Press Reports

PA300346 [Editorial Report] Salvadoran newspapers publish on 28 and 29 October the following reports on incidents of violence in the country:

San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish on 28 October reports on page 2 that in the preceding 24 hours more than 17 bodies of persons killed in unknown circumstances have been inspected by court authorities in San Salvador. The paper says that this indicates that criminal and subversive attacks continue in the country and particularly in the capital, where at least 15 deaths caused by gunshots are reported daily.

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish on 28 October 1980 publishes the following reports on recent killings in El Salvador:

On page 2, the newspaper reports that two men, Alfonso Javier Fajardo and Elias Zamora Delgado, were shot to death in El Paisnal, San Salvador Department. The date of the shooting is not given. Another report on the same page says that Antonio Quijada Pineda, 38, was shot to death as he was riding in his pickup truck in front of the mayor's office in Quezaltepeque. Again, no date is given. According to another report on the same page, 55-year-old Susana Antonia Hurtado and 53-year-old Raimundo Martinez, Agrarian Transformation Institute inspectors, were shot in Zacatecoluca. No date for this attack is given.

On pages 2 and 15, the newspaper carries a report about the discovery of an unspecified number of bodies in Santa Ana. According to the report, four bodies that could be identified were those of a 14-year-old girl, two 18-year-old boys and a 21-year-old man.

On pages 3 and 29, the newspaper reports that 40 masked men killed a police officer in Cabana Vieja, El Paisnal District, San Salvador Department, on 27 October.

On page 35, the newspaper reports that two unidentified bodies were found floating near Los Patos dam of the Sensunapan River.

San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish reports on pages 2 and 22 of its 29 October issue that a total of 15 bodies have been found in La Lava, Jiron Canton and Finca Colombia, all in the jurisdiction of Quezaltepeque, and that 16 persons were killed in Sitio Viejo Canton, Ilobasco, by a group of heavily armed guerrillas who ambushed a group of patrolmen and then forced several peasants out of their homes and "executed" them in front of their horrified neighbors.

Radio Reports

PA300210 [Editorial Report] On 28 and 29 October, Salvadoran radio stations carry the following reports concerning recent violence in the country:

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish at 1300 GMT on 28 October reports that masked individuals killed two youths in their homes on the outskirts of the town of Guazapa on 27 October. The two youths were not identified. At 1650 GMT, the same station reports that, according to unofficial sources, a woman and child were among 16 persons ambushed and killed by unidentified persons after they had completed a period of guard duty at the Ilobasco parish church. The station says the incident occurred in Sitio Viejo Canton, Ilobasco municipality, at 1230 GMT on 28 October.

San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish at 1844 GMT on 28 October reports that three bombs exploded at three power stations in the San Miguel area during the night of 27-28 October. The radio adds the blasts caused a power outage in the greater San Miguel area for several hours.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 2130 GMT on 28 October reports that at 0100 that day several unidentified persons threw a bomb at the La Caridad pharmacy, owned by the mayor of San Miguel. The mayor, the announcer states, says that the bomb did serious damage to his pharmacy and that a municipal policeman was wounded. The announcer notes that so far no organization has claimed credit for the attack.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish reports at 1301 GMT on 29 October that the bodies of five young men were found 28 October in an empty lot known as Corona Field. The announcer reports that the victims were shot to death and that none has yet been identified.

San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish reports at 1720 GMT on 29 October that according to the authorities, seven bodies were found in Amayo Canton, Chalatenango Department on 29 October. The announcer notes that the victims were six men and a woman.

At 1750 GMT, the same station reports that a guerrilla operation aimed at an army convoy resulted in the death of four peasants traveling on a truck in Chapa Canton. The announcer notes that the peasants' truck was going to cross the La Joya Bridge ahead of the army convoy and a bomb the guerrillas had placed on the road exploded.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish at 1852 GMT 29 October reports that the bodies of three unidentified young men were found this morning in San Vicente.

TEACHERS GROUP CONFIRMS EARLY CONCLUSION OF SCHOOL YEAR

PA290109 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1321 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Leaders of the 21 June Salvadoran National Teachers Association [ANDES] have said that the closing of the school year in early October was a fact that the Education Ministry cannot deny. This being the case, the final grades and list of students who have been promoted will be issued this week, the ANDES leaders said.

Education Ministry authorities and teachers had a conflict in late September regarding the suspension of the school year. The teachers proceeded to suspend classes immediately. Today, with the approval of the ministry, students will receive reports on the school year and ratings of their academic performance, the ANDES members concluded.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT REJECTS UN AUTHORITY OVER BELIZE'S FUTURE

PA291959 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez stated today that Guatemala does not recognize the United Nations' legal competence to decide Belize's future. He said that the case of Belize is being negotiated bilaterally by Guatemala and Great Britain in accordance with the norms of international law and, therefore, the world organization's assembly is not the proper forum for discussing the issue.

Belize, 20,000 square km in size, is a British colony in Central America which Guatemala has been claiming as part of its territory for the past 100 years.

Castillo Valdez confirmed that the UN's Fourth Committee is promoting a draft resolution favoring Belize's independence. It is cosponsored by Mexico, Angola, Cuba, UK, Belgium and several Caribbean countries.

"The Guatemalan Government states that it does not accept or recognize and will not accept an independence unilaterally granted to Belize by Great Britain," the foreign minister stated.

Castillo Valdez added: "Our country cannot accept any decision that violates and tramples on our territorial integrity." He added that Guatemala has repeatedly proved its right to Belizean territory to the international community.

"Guatemala rejects the intervention of the United Nations in this case and confirms its position of not recognizing any compulsory effect of the resolutions approved or that may be approved in the organization to the detriment of our unquestionable rights over Belize," affirmed the Guatemalan foreign minister.

He added: "Likewise, Guatemala rejects the intervention into this matter by governments that have nothing to do with the controversy in flagrant violation of the principles of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states."

Concluding, he stated: "The position of the Guatemalan Government remains firm and unbreakable regarding continuing negotiations with Great Britain which would result in an honorable, equitable and permanent solution to the controversy and that will take into account the indisputable rights of our country and the vital interests of the Belizean people."

GOVERNMENT PLANNING TO BUILD OIL REFINERY

PA290337 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The government has decided to build a refinery to process crude oil reserves and to obtain oil derivatives for domestic consumption. The government is only waiting for our oil production to satisfy the necessary requirements for operating a refinery. for the time being, the amount of oil generated by the wells currently under exploitation is not enough to operate a refinery.

As an immediate step, the construction of a processing plant exclusively dedicated to obtaining oil derivatives is possible, but an installation of this type requires greater guarantees and the absolute certainty that there will be production.

MINISTER DENIES DELAY IN PROCESSING SAFE-CONDUCTS

PA290222 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] In view of statements on the alleged delays in the issuing of safe-conducts, Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez today said that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry is taking the normal steps to process these safe-conducts for the people who sought asylum in the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Embassies.

[Begin Castillo Valdez recording] If a person resorts to the protection granted by diplomatic asylum in order to leave the country, he must meet all the requirements established by international agreements and Guatemalan laws. [end recording]

POLICE MOBILIZATION SEEN AS PREVENTIVE MEASURE

PA290334 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Government Ministry regards the mobilization of the public security forces as a routine preventive measure aimed at guaranteeing the protection of all Guatemalans who are honestly pursuing their normal activities. Police operations for control and protection, currently underway throughout the national territory, are a part of the government's security obligations.

At the request of the general public, work is even being carried out (?to demand) that the requests directly made to the security institutions be attended to. [sentence as heard] These requests make organized police actions an imperative.

HONDURAS

TIEMPO REPORTEDLY CALLS TREATY 'ACT FORCED BY U.S.'

PA291730 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to the Honduran newspaper TIEMPO, the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador is an act forced by the United States and is part of the commitment of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to become the provisional president of Honduras.

According to this newspaper, the revolutionary movement in El Salvador is becoming stronger and the demilitarized zone is ideal for guerrilla activity on the border between the two Central American countries. After the peace treaty is signed, the Honduran as well as the Salvadoran armies will be free to move without restriction in this area.

The newspaper noted that Roberto Suazo Cordoba, the current president of the National Constituent Assembly and main figure of the Liberal Party, also made the same commitment to the Americans.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA, PANAMA SEEN AS TARGETS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

PA291731 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaragua and Panama were the target of curses and threats by Reagan's Republican Party in the United States. Moreover, the Sandinist people's revolution was insulted, while Panama was warned not to step out of the imperialist canal policy. A foreign policy based on positions of strength and a vindicative attitude aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR were established during Reagan's party convention in preparing for the electoral campaign.

For his part, James Carter continues to support the most reactionary regimes in Latin America so they can kill their people.

GOALS OF 1980 REACTIVATION PLAN '97 PERCENT FULFILLED'

PA290342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We will have the largest corn harvest in our history this year; a total of 340,000 manzanas were planted in corn this year. Also this year, although only 150,000 manzanas were planted in cotton, we will have an excellent harvest because the yield per manzana will increase from a previous 30 to a present 40 bales per manzana. Sesame seed planting was increased from 20,000 to 40,000 manzanas this year. The 1980-1981 harvest of corn, beans, rice and other basic grains will produce 980,000 quintals, almost 300,000 quintals more than last year's harvest which suffered from the effects of the liberation war.

These are only a few figures which to us represent the reactivation of the agricultural sector through the 1980 plan. For example, in coffee the decrease in price will decrease our foreign currency income by approximately $44 million. The last coffee harvest was sold at an average of $168 per quintal, whereas the present price is $137 per quintal. The next harvest will produce an estimated 1.3 million quintals, which is 100,000 quintals more than the previous harvest.

All this demonstrates that the reactivation in 1980 was not just a project or words on paper, but plans which were actually carried out. They materialized in an increase in basic grains production, higher productivity in cotton, a larger coffee harvest, greater gold production and a higher yield from fishing. These are realities which our people can see, a revolution which has implemented a novel process of mixed economy in which the greater effort of the workers is now directed toward the welfare of the fatherland. In summary, the goals of the 1980 reactivation plan will be 97 percent fulfilled.

Nicaragua's problems have not been solved. It is very clear that they cannot be solved in a short period of time. All the evil accumulated over half a century of dictatorship and several centuries of colonial dependence cannot be solved quickly. However, with the effort of the working class, Nicaragua is on the way to permanent solutions. The economic reactivation will continue through the year 1981.

CORDOVA RIVAS COMMENTS ON PCD ROLE IN REVOLUTION

PA300356 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] In assessing the attitude assumed by some political groups which are trying to obstruct the work of the revolution which exists for the benefit of the majority, Rafael Cordova Rivas said:

[Begin recording] Should the counterrevolution change the direction of the revolution, stop its course or return to the past, there would never again be peace in Nicaragua. It would be a big political mistake with disastrous consequences. [end recording]

Dr Cordova Rivas is a member of the Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] and on several occasions his work as a member of the governing junta of national reconstruction has been observed by some members of his own organization. Referring precisely to his position within the party, Cordova Rivas said:

[Begin recording] I would not like to explain what I have repeatedly told my fellow party members concerning the role the party should play in the revolution. I already said at the 14 September 1979 convention that the Conservative Party should participate in the revolution; it should accept the revolution's errors, but never its abuses. The Sandinist National Liberation Front would do the same thing.

The Conservative Party should develop within the revolutionary process. If it fails to accept the modern trend and the positive changes of history, then it will inevitably disappear. [end recording]

To support his statements that to return to the past or to change the direction of the revolution or to stop it would mean the end of peace and the beginning of endless war, Dr Cordova Rivas refers to the case of Guatemala. He said that in the Guatemalan revolution of 1954 several excellent advanced laws were enacted which later were eliminated through the intervention of the CIA and the OAS and other somber political influences. If such laws had survived, because they had responded to the aspiration of the Guatemalan people, peace would have been guaranteed and today we would not be witnessing the long war, now going into its 26th year, which is underway in that country.

MANAGUA RADIO REPORTS BLACK HAND ACTIVITIES IN LEON

PA281946 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Black Hand gang is shocking Leon. Homicides, robberies, rape, drug traffic and even cannibalism have been committed in Leon in the last few weeks and has the city in an uproar over these Black Hand gang crimes.

Erika Azuzena Vargas Castillo is the girl who has finally talked and revealed what sounds like a novel of terror, mystery, crime, drugs and sex, a novel which has turned out to be true as the investigation progressed.

So far more than a dozen youths have been arrested for investigation. They include Erika Azuzena, Marco Antonio Darce Blanco, Marco Paco, Gerardo Antonio, Juan Carlos Lindo, Juan Sandino Telles, Francisco Braulio Mendiola, Everts Sandino, Alfredo Balladares and the worst of them, Carlos Reminio, the terrorist also known as "Wooden Club."

Through our correspondent in Leon we have gathered new information on this gang. He has found that many people to not want to report many of the crimes to the authorities because they live in terror and fear because, said some of the witnesses, if those criminals were capable of eating human flesh, they are capable of anything.

However, it must be said that quick police action led to the arrest of almost all of the Black Hand members who were fingered by Erika. So far more than 30 persons have made accusations against the gang members in court and very few have defended them. What has not yet been determined is that they actually consumed human flesh, although there are indications that this is true.

Several of the persons accused by Erika of being members of the gang declared in court that they are innocent, which leads to the presumption that part of Erika's story is a fantasy. It has also been established that apparently Erika has received psychiatric treatment. The Black Hand gang is accused of homicide, robberies in and around Leon, rape, assault, drug trafficking and many other crimes which could get its members many years in jail.

The decision of the judge is expected today since several of the defendants have been in jail for 10 days.

Meanwhile, yesterday's court testimony revealed the names of several doctors who apparently supply drugs to criminals. The people in Leon are waiting in suspense for the judge's decision. He has verified several crimes, but not cannibalism. He announced another inspection today of the place where the body of an old man, who had served to satisfy the savage instincts of these criminals, was found.

FIDEL CASTRO REPORTS ON MEDIATION EFFORTS IN IRAQ-IRAN WAR

FL291220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned countries movement, has sent a message to the chiefs of state or government of these countries in connection with the conflict between Iraq and Iran. In his message, Fidel terms the conflict as a painful event for all chiefs of state of the movement and a dangerous pocket of confrontation which threatens the desires for world peace and security and the economic and social development of our nations.

As soon as we received the first news of the start of hostilities, we instructed the minister of foreign relations of Cuba, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, to contact the two sides for the purpose of helping to find a peaceful, political and honorable solution to the conflict, the message says. It then adds: Comrade Malmierca visited Baghdad and Tehran on two occasions and met with Presidents Saddam Husayn and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. In this way, with the presence in the area of a representative of the movement, we were making our modest and required effort to try to put an end to the conflict on a basis acceptable to the two countries.

Fidel's message to the chiefs of state of the nonaligned countries movement continues as follows: the results of the meetings held by Minister Malmierca have shown us that efforts with the two governments should continue. We are firmly convinced, the message asserts, that a solution to the war between the two fraternal countries can and must be found if we base ourselves on the strict respect for standards of international law and for the principles which on peaceful relations among states can be found in successive declarations of summit conferences of our movement and especially in the declaration of the sixth summit conference of chiefs of state or government.

Fidel's message concludes: It is for this reason that we have sent Minister Malmierca to inform the coordinating bureau in New York and he will later travel to Baghdad and Tehran again with personal messages for President Saddam Husayn and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in hopes of being able to report to you in the immediate future of any progress made.

Malmierca Visit to Iraq

For reports on the visit of Isidoro Malmierca to Iraq and a meeting with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, see the Iraq section of the 30 Oct Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AMBASSADOR IN JAMAICA REPLIES TO JLP CHARGES

FL291705 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada on Saturday replied to charges by the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] relating to the arrival of seven "high-ranking" Cubans in the island; the arrival of a ship and landing of a Cuban plane last week.

Mr Estrade, in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated that two of the Cubans were officials of the Cuban Foreign Affairs Ministry; one was a journalist from PRENSA LATINA here to cover the elections; there was a diplomat in transit to Barbados; one was a member of the embassy staff in Jamaica; another a professor of Spanish at the language training center and the seventh a diplomatic courier who returned to Cuba the same day he arrived here.

The Cuban ambassador was replying to the JLP's statement on Friday which called on the security forces to keep the Cubans under close surveillance to ensure that there was no external interference in the elections. A further call was made for an investigation into the landing of a Cuban plane last Monday at which time "eleven large crates were unloaded and whisked from the airport under Cuban diplomatic cover". And also the arrival of a ship "Topaz Island", anchored in Kingston harbor since the early hours of Thursday morning and which had made no request for permission to dock, as is normal procedure, according to the JLP.

In regard to the "Topaz Island," Mr Estrada said it was not Cuban but bore a Panamian flag and was contracted by Cuba to collect equipment and materials of the Cuban construction brigade in Jamaica which was not being used.

About the landing of the Antonov Cuban combat troop carrier, the ambassador said that "the plane landed with corresponding permit which had been timely requested from the appropriate channels, and it brought books, documents and stationery to be used at the Embassy of Cuba which came in diplomatic bags and cardboard boxes of normal size and they were accompanied by two diplomatic couriers".

U.S. CHARGED WITH INTERVENTION IN JAMAICA BEFORE ELECTIONS

PA290320 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Oct 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Practically on the eve of the Jamaican parliamentary elections slated for 30 October, part of a revealing report has been brought to public attention simultaneously in Kingston and Washington about the campaign promoted by the United States to destabilize the progressive regime of Prime Minister Michael Manley. The document was prepared by an unofficial delegation which expressedly visited Jamaica for the purpose of confirming in Jamaica itself the intervention of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of that Caribbean nation.

The mission included professors, politicians, labor leaders and artistic figures and it confirmed that there is sufficient evidence that the United States has promoted the fall of the Manley regime through combined actions of economic destabilization, labor agitation and terrorist violence, and that it has increased its promotion of violence since the announcement of the date of Thursday's elections.

During a news conference given in Washington, this group demanded a congressional investigation of the U.S. plans against the government of Michael Manley, whose overthrow is being orchestrated in the same way that the United States overthrew Chilean President Salvador Allende in 1973.

To carry out these plans, in which the CIA and the IMF are directly participating, Washington counts on the antipatriotic collaboration of the reactionary Labor Party of Jamaica and its leader, McCarthyist Edward Seaga.

Richard Scholl, one of the members of the investigating team, revealed that the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Kingston maintained contact with the military group involved in the coup attempt against Manley's regime in June of this year. Two months prior to that attempt, the U.S. military attache in Jamaica, Col (Gerald Lingem), held many meetings with officers of that Caribbean nation who later were arrested for their participation in the frustrated plot.

Jan Careu, another member of the delegation, said the group obtained information revealing that U.S. weapons valued at over $500,000, including U.S. Army-issue rifles, were smuggled into Jamaica to spread terror and chaos. The delegate added that special efforts have been made to create panic in those sectors of the country where the ruling People's National Party has strong support.

The report prepared by the group after its extended visit to Jamaica also reveals the attempts of the Evergreen International Airlines, linked to the CIA, to establish an air service between the Jamaican resort of Montego Bay and the city of Philadelphia in the United States.

The document also notes the existence of conclusive evidence that Edward Seaga receives funds from political parties and rightwing circles in the United States and the FRG.

In fact, Edward Seaga shamefully wishes for Jamaica a fate similar to that of Puerto Rico and he aspires to defeat Manley and his party in the 30 October elections. For this purpose, Seaga and his cronies have unleashed a wave of terrorist violence which, in the current month alone, has claimed the lives of scores of leaders, members and supporters of the ruling People's National Party, including Roy McGann, parliamentarian and national security deputy minister.

The findings of the investigating mission once more reveal what pro-Yankee Edward Seaga and his reactionary Labor Party really want for Jamaica.

CSSR TO STEP UP COOPERATION IN GEOLOGY

FL271947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Beginning next year, cooperation between Cuba and Czechoslovakia in the field of geology will be stepped up. For some years now, exchanges and the aid given by Czechoslovakia in that field have attained an important level, contributing to the creation of a study center on the minerals existing on the island.

Numerous Cuban students have attended Czechoslovak centers of higher education and graduated from geology courses of study. Engineers and specialists from that European nation have lent their services in geology study courses in our country. An agreement was recently signed by CEMA member countries on the intensification of prospecting in Cuban territory.

NATIONAL SUGAR WORKERS CONGRESS OPENS IN HAVANA

FL291947 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The 16th Congress of the National Sugar Workers Union has opened at the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions' [CTC] Lazaro Pena Theater. Four hundred and twelve delegates representing 98 percent of the participants are attending the congress. Presiding at the event are Politburo member Jose Machado Ventura, Secretariat member Jorge Risquet, CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and Sugar Industry Minister Diocles Torralba. The latter two are also members of the party's Central Committee.

Luis Martell Rosas, chairman of the congress organizing committee, read the main report which notes that new vistas are opening up for sugar workers. The report also notes that knowledge and maturity have been gained to face the tasks ahead. Martell Rosas called for a reevaluation of work methods and styles in order to guarantee a speedy solution to the problems that arise. He underscored that in once more uniting the forces involved in the harvesting and processing of sugar, workers are together again beneath the banners of the Sugar Trade Union, the continuator of the vigorous battles waged by the National Front of Sugarcane Workers led by Jesus Menendez [Cuban sugar workers' leader killed in 1948].

Martell Rosas outlined several economic activities and spoke of the progress made in sugar production. He noted that while average annual production during the 1971-75 period was 5.5 million tons, the average rose to 7 million during the present 5-year period. He announced that 15 new sugar mills will be built during the next 5-year period, nine others will be expanded and 14 will undergo renovation. He said that sugar production will grow by 30 percent during the coming 5-year period. This means that the yearly average will be around 9.1 million tons of sugar. He added that production is expected to reach 10 to 10.5 million tons by 1985.

He reported that living and working conditions are being improved and this will guarantee greater productivity.

As he went on the air, the delegates were debating the report read by Martell. The document will be submitted to the delegates for approval later. The congress ends tomorrow.

OFFICIALS MARK 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF CIENFUEGOS' DISAPPEARANCE

FL282228 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2125 GMT on 28 October begins live coverage of a ceremony being held at the (Joaquin Panecas) Hospital in the municipality of Yaguajay, Sancti Spiritus Province, to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the disappearance of Camilo Cienfuegos. The announcer reports that Dr Sergio de Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and Minister of Public Health; PCC Central Committee members Armando Acosta Cordero, Jose Ramirez Cruz, Calixto Garcia and Raul Menendez Tomassevich; Col William Galvez, deputy to the People's Government National Assembly; leaders of the party, government, Union of Young Communists, mass organizations, Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry as well as Camilo Cienfuegos's parents and Joaquin Bernal Camero, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Sancti Spiritus Province, are sitting at the presidium.

At 2129 GMT, an army unit fires a salute and the national anthem is played. An announcer reports that Sergio de Valle is presiding at the ceremony. He introduces Joaquin Bernal Camero, who begins speaking at 2131 GMT.

In his 28-minute biographical and historical speech, Bernal Camero talks about Camilo Cienfuegos' humble beginnings, his revolutionary activities as a youth and, finally, his friendship with Fidel Castro and contributions to the triumph of the revolution. Bernal Camero says the fatherland suffered because of his early disappearance, immediately after the revolution's triumph when his talent was dearly needed by Cuba. Bernal Camero recounts Camilo's prowess during the war, the many decisive battles in which he participated, the invasion force he commanded which led to the end of the war and the name given to him, hero of Yaguajay, for the great battle he fought in Sancti Spiritus Province.

In closing, Bernal Camero, quoting Camilo, says: "We are doing fine, Camilo! All workers and peasants are in control of their destiny and doing fine. The fatherland is free and sovereign. We are doing fine, Camilo! Because our people believe in what you believed. Long live the heroic commander Camilo Cienfuegos! Long live the Second PCC Congress! Long live Commander in Chief Fidel Castro! Fatherland or death, we shall win!"

Coverage ends at 2200 GMT.

DEL VALLE CHAIRS CLOSING SESSION OF CAMAGUEY MINSAP MEETING

FL271919 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] In Camaguey City, Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of public health, has chaired the closing session of the First National Meeting on Continued Public Health Education. Vice Minister of Public Health Ernesto de la Torre made a speech at the meeting which was attended by more than 100 delegates from the 14 provinces. He said that continued education in Cuba may be termed satisfactory, and added that it has made good use of the human and material resources in the public health system.

Others participating in the National Drive of Continued Education of the Public Health Ministry [MINSAP] were delegates from the Isle of Youth, representatives from the MINSAP Central Level, the Ministry of Higher Education and Cuba's four higher education institutes of medical sciences.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TRINIDAD-TOBAGO--Cuba's ambassador to Guyana and Barbados, Ivan Cesar Martinez, has presented his credentials to the president of Trinidad-Tobago, Ellis Clarke. He is the first Cuban ambassador in Port-of-Spain since diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in December 1972. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Oct 80 FL]

BAHAMAS

SETTLEMENT WITH CUBA ON WARSHIP SINKING SEEN NEAR

FL292100 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpt] After top level meetings in Nassau yesterday, a Cuban delegation returned to Havana with settlement nearer in compensation claims for the sinking of HMBS Flamingo and the death of four Bahamian marines.

The Cuban Government from the beginning has accepted full responsibility for the sinking by two Cuban MiG jet fighters near Ragged Island in May last year of the Flamingo and the strafing of her crew members as they struggled in the water to swim to safety. Four of the marines were killed.

Since then there have been three top level meetings in Nassau between External Affairs Minister Paul Adderley and a Cuban delegation.

Mr Adderley was not available for comment today, but it is understood that after yesterday's meeting the two governments are nearer to settling a figure that should be paid the Bahamas in compensation.

The Bahamas Government has claimed compensation for the boat as well as making representation on behalf of the bereaved families of the dead men.

It is reported that this is probably the last time that the Cuban delegation will return to Nassau, which indicates, said a source, "that settlement must be imminent."

It is understood that the delegation was led by the vice minister of the Ministry of Defence; Dr Marta Martinez, legal adviser to the Cuban Government; and four other gentlemen, one of whom was the interpreter and two of whom are believed to have been bodyguards.

They flew in yesterday morning aboard a Cuban military aircraft, met with Mr Adderley in the morning and again in the afternoon. They left yesterday evening.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF CABINET SECRETARY--The cabinet office announced last night that Mr Rodney E. Bain, secretary of the cabinet, succumbed at the Princess Margaret Hospital to injuries sustained in a motorcar accident on John F. Kennedy Drive here in New Providence. Mr Bain was the first Bahamian secretary to the cabinet. That made him the titular head of the public service. [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80 FL]

DOMINICA

FORMER PREMIER JOHN ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH FRAUD

FL241655 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 20 Oct (CANA)--Former Dominica Prime Minister Patrick John was arrested here today and charged with two counts of fraud, arising during his term of office. He was later released on a EC$2000 bail after appearing before a city magistrat . He is due to re-appear in court November 27. Mr John, who was prime minister from 1975 until 1979 when he was forced out of office, is accused of receiving nearly $1200 on false pretenses while on an official trip to the United States in October of 1976. According to the charges, Mr John obtained the money by false pretense, namely by purporting to show by voucher after settlement of an advance of $2,000 given to him on October 20 1976 for the trip to the United States. The magistrate told the accused that the charges were indictable and therefore he was not bound to plead.

JAMAICA

OFFICIAL SAYS CUBAN DOCTORS RECEIVED THREATS

FL281800 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 22 October (CANA)--Several Cuban doctors working at two hosptals in Jamaica have temporarily withdrawn their service, Finance Minister Hugh Small has announced.

Minister Small said the doctors, who are here under a technical exchange agreement between Jamaica and Cuba, had received threats to their safety.

He said he had asked the commissioner of police to ensure that steps are taken to ensure the safety of all medical personnel working in all hospitals in Jamaica, and not just the Cubans.

POLICE SEIZE ARMS SHIPMENT; JLP LEADER INVOLVED

PA290155 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Last night at the international airport of Montego Bay, the Jamaican police seized an illegal shipment of arms and ammunition that businessman Athol Chin was trying to smuggle into the country from the United States. Chin is a leader of the reactionary Jamaican Labor Party.

Authorities arrested the crew, confiscated the cargo and identified the pilot as Thomas Lee.

The arrival of these weapons in Montego Bay coincided with a visit to the city by Prime Minister Michael Manley who is touring the country on an electoral campaign. Manley leads the People's National Party.

Meanwhile , in Kingston, the secretary general of the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ], Trevor Munroe, has charged that the police tried to kill him on Sunday during a raid on a home in the Hanover region.

JWP LEADER CHARGES POLICE TRIED TO KILL HIM

PA281740 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Trevor Munroe, secretary general of the Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ], charged in Kingston that the police tried to kill him last Sunday during the raid of a house in Hanover.

The raid occurred at the home of WPJ leader Michael Kelly, where Munroe was scheduled to go. On that occasion, the Hanover police arrested 12 persons, including 3 leaders of this political organization.

POLICE CONFIRM ARREST OF WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS

PA200257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0233 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Oct (EFE)--Authorities confirmed today that at least 12 members of the procommunist Workers Party of Jamaica [WPJ] were arrested in the past few hours and charged with carrying weapons which can be used in terrorist attacks.

According to the police, those arrested were carrying "molotov cocktails." Among them is WPJ Vice President Lambert Brown.

The WPJ has expressed full support for the reelection of Prime Minister Michael Manley and his People's National Party although it has no representative in the Jamaican Parliament. So far, WPJ Secretary General Trevor Munroe has refused to comment on the arrest of his fellow party members.

GUYANA

BURNHAM SETS GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR 15 DEC

FL291735 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Oct (CANA)--President Forbes Burnham tonight announced that general elections here will be held on December 15.

Burnham, in his capacity as executive president of this South American co-operative republic, also decreed that elections will be held the same day for members of a series of local democratic councils.

Burnham's ruling People's National Congress (PNC) first acceeded to power here on December 15 1964 and has been in power here since them.

FRENCH GEOLOGISTS REPORT POSSIBLE URANIUM DEPOSITS

FL141400 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 6 October 80 p 1

[George Barclay report]

[Excerpt] Geologists from the French company Cogema, now exploring for uranium in Guyana, are reported to have identified uranium radiation--an indication of the possibility of uranium deposits in the country.

And according to the technical manager of the company, Dr Frederic Tona, his firm would set up a $1-2 billion uranium concentrating plant here if deposits were found in economic quantities.

But this would depend on the results of the exploration survey which was being undertaken by the company. The French company has been given exclusive permission to explore for the mineral in Guyana in areas covering approximately 70,000 square miles.

Exploration work started in September 1979, and the areas covered so far included the Rupununi savannahs and Orinduik. The whole survey was expected to take about four to five years, Dr Tona explained.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

FL291820 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 23 Oct 80 P 10

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname (CANA)--The Surinamese Government has announced plans for creation of a national news agency, as well as a code of ethics for cinemas, in a new communications policy outlined here.

The policy is based largely on recommendations of a special five-man committee which studied the media and communications in the former Dutch colony.

The government will set up a national news agency which will have links with similar agencies elsewhere in the Third World. Government news will now be distributed exclusively through the government information service, branches of which will be set up throughout the country.

The state radio and television services will also be reorganised to ensure a greater role for them in distributing information. A code of ethics will be developed for the cinemas and norms established for their operations.

The government will also start an educational program for journalists, paying particular attention to the role of the journalists in the developing process. The new policy is in keeping with a program announced last May by President Henk Chin-A-Sen for improving the national media.